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Environmental Quality
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT

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(IMSE-JAC-LGE-E FORM 200-1, JAN 2001)

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CHAPTER 1 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1. PURPOSE. Fort Jackson Environmental Regulation 200-8 outlines policy, establishes procedures, and assigns responsibilities for environmental regulatory compliance, pollution prevention, environmental restoration and conservation at Fort Jackson.

1.2. APPLICABILITY. This regulation is applicable to all Army, Air Force, U.S. Marine Corps (USMC), Navy, Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC), National Guard and Reserve Centers and units, tenant activities, contractors, and individuals (military and civilian) living, visiting or working at Fort Jackson, and Family Housing, all of which are hereafter referred to as Fort Jackson.

1.3. GENERAL.

a. In November 1992, the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff of the Army signed into effect the "U.S. Army Environmental Strategy Into the 21st Century". This document provides a framework for incorporating environmental stewardship into all Army activities. The strategic objectives are:

- (1) Give immediate priority to sustained compliance with all environmental laws.
- (2) Restore previously contaminated sites as quickly as funds permit.
- (3) Focus efforts on pollution prevention to reduce or eliminate pollution at the source.
- (4) Conserve and preserve natural and cultural resources so they will be available for present and future generations.

b. The successful implementation of this strategy at Fort Jackson requires the active involvement of all commands, activities and individuals. With increased public awareness of environmental issues and high visibility of offenders, it is imperative that Fort Jackson maintain a proactive approach to all environmental programs. This approach is enhanced by instilling an environmental ethic into all military and civilian personnel.

c. A list of acronyms used in this regulation is provided at Appendix A.

1.4. POLICY. In order to achieve the environmental stewardship objectives established by the Department of the Army (DA), it is the policy of Fort Jackson and all subordinate activities to:

- a. Comply with all applicable Federal, state, and army environmental quality and natural resources laws, regulations, and other requirements.
- b. Plan, initiate, and carry out all actions and programs in a manner that will preserve, protect, restore, or mitigate the degradation of the human and natural environments.
- c. Develop procedures to implementation applicable Federal, state and army environmental and natural resource regulatory compliance programs.
- d. Ensure all material and energy resources are managed to minimize the production of wastes.
- e. Ensure historic, archaeological, and cultural sites, structures, and objects under Fort Jackson's jurisdiction are preserved, restored, and maintained for the benefit of future generations.
- f. Eliminate or control environmental degradation resulting from operations, maintenance, repair, or construction of real property facilities owned, leased, or supported by Fort Jackson.
- g. Ensure all contracts for maintenance, repair, and construction include applicable provisions for pollution abatement, environmental assessment, and resource recovery in accordance with applicable regulations.
- h. Practice pollution prevention by reducing or eliminating waste at the point of generation and by considering environmental pollution and disposal problems when selecting materials to be used.
- i. Protect and preserve the lands that support the military mission through comprehensive long-range land management and maintenance practices.
- j. Practice multiple land use and sustained yield concepts for all harvestable resources.
- k. Preserve or enhance native fauna and flora in unison with the military mission.
- l. Protect endangered species and critical habitat.

1.5. RESPONSIBILITIES.

- a. The Installation Commander will:
 - (1) Exercise overall responsibility for Fort Jackson's environmental program.

(2) Serve as the chairman of the Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC).

b. The Directorate of Logistics and Engineering (DLE) will:

(1) Support the environmental and natural resources management programs by resourcing both fiscal and personnel assets necessary to accomplish assigned missions.

(2) Serve as the executive secretary of the EQCC.

c. The Environmental and Natural Resources Division (ENRD) will:

(1) Serve as the Installation Environmental Officer with responsibility for program management and implementation.

(2) Inspect, coordinate and manage all aspects of installation actions regarding this regulation.

(3) Serve as the point of contact (POC) for Federal, state, and local agencies with regard to environmental regulatory compliance, permitting, and conservation activities.

(4) Serve as technical advisor to the installation's units and activities.

(5) Monitor Fort Jackson units and activities, including tenants, to ensure compliance with all Army environmental policies and programs and applicable Federal, state, and local regulations.

(6) Prepare and submit the Environmental Program Requirements (EPR) Report and the Environmental Quality Report (EQR) for Fort Jackson.

(7) Coordinate with project proponents to determine if permit applications, permit renewals, responses to Notices of Violations (NOVs), consent agreements, and reports are submitted to the appropriate regulatory authorities in a timely manner.

(8) Provide environmental education and training to the installation's units, activities, and other units which come to Fort Jackson to train.

(9) Initiate natural resources management programs to promote conservation, protection, and enhancement of natural resources at Fort Jackson.

(10) Recommend appropriate policy changes to the Installation Commander to improve environmental program management.

(11) Coordinate with the Public Affairs Office to release information to the public.

d. The Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) will:

(1) Provide legal advice and guidance in the interpretation of environmental statutes and regulations.

(2) Interface with the United States Attorney, the Department of Justice, DA, Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), State, and local attorneys on all litigation or potential litigation concerning environmental issues.

(3) Provide legal support in response to regulatory compliance and enforcement issues.

e. The Medical Department Activity (MEDDAC) will:

(1) Monitor the health and welfare aspects of Fort Jackson operations to ensure that they are in accordance with environmental objectives.

(2) Conduct special studies, investigations, consultations, and environmental surveys as required.

(3) Provide oversight in the disposal of medical, dental, and veterinary solid waste, hazardous waste, and infectious waste in accordance with Army Regulation (AR) 40-5 and Federal and state regulations.

f. The Public Affairs Office (PAO) will:

(1) Inform the public of Fort Jackson's accomplishments relative to environmental protection, conservation, and enhancement activities.

(2) Disseminate public information to stimulate active support of the environmental program throughout Commands down to the individual soldier and civilian employee.

(3) Coordinate with the ENRD to release information concerning environmental matters and other required environmental public notices.

g. The Directorate of Contracting (DOC) will:

(1) Include a requirement to comply with Fort Jackson Regulation 200-8 in Section H, Special Contract Requirements, H.2(a)(1)L.

(2) Include Fort Jackson Regulation 200-8 in the list of applicable regulations specifically identified in purchase orders and contracts.

h. Unit Commanders, Directors, Supervisors, Licensees, and Tenants will:

(1) Integrate environmental regulatory compliance, protection, conservation, and enhancement with the planning and execution of their military activities, and initiate, plan and execute actions and programs in a manner that will minimize adverse effects on the environment without impairing the mission.

(2) Establish an organizational structure to plan, execute, and evaluate environmental and conservation programs within their areas of responsibility.

(3) Appoint, in writing, an Environmental Compliance Officer (ECO) and an alternate to ensure compliance with this regulation and other environmental directives. All ECOs and their alternates will attend training as required in section 1.13 Environmental Training of this regulation. ENRD personnel will provide training for ECOs and their alternates. ECOs will be responsible for providing environmental awareness training to the personnel in their unit or activity. For military units, the ECO and alternate will be appointed down to company level. The ECO must hold the minimum rank of E-5. This paragraph does not apply to units and activities that do not have environmental regulatory compliance responsibilities.

(a) The units located at Fort Jackson will notify the ENRD, in writing or by e-mail, each time a new ECO is appointed. Notification will include the name, rank, unit (or staff section), and telephone number of the appointee.

(b) Units that are not located at Fort Jackson, but who train at Fort Jackson, will notify the Environmental and Natural Resources Division (ENRD) in writing each time a new ECO is appointed. Notification will include the name, rank, unit (or staff section), and telephone number of the appointee.

(4) Report environmental violations to the ENRD at 751-5011. Spills and environmental emergencies should be reported to the Fort Jackson Fire Department at 911 or 751-3117.

(5) Ensure all material and energy resources will be procured and used in a manner that will minimize the emission of pollutants and production of wastes and include appropriate provisions for pollution abatement and resource recovery in all projects and actions.

(6) Control or eliminate environmental pollutants generated by or resulting from operation, maintenance, repair, or construction of real property owned, leased, or supported by Fort Jackson.

(7) Ensure all projects/actions including regulations and policies, are evaluated through the ENRD NEPA environmental review process to determine the potential for environmental impact.

(8) Cooperate with Federal, state, and local environmental regulatory agencies in providing access to Fort Jackson for the purpose of conducting official inspections and evaluations.

(9) Comply with the requirements of Fort Jackson Regulation 200-8.

(10) Reimburse Fort Jackson for all penalties arising from tenant and/or licensee violations.

i. The Directorate of Resource Management (DRM) will provide fiscal resource management support.

1.6. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CONTROL COMMITTEE (EQCC).

a. The EQCC was established at Fort Jackson to coordinate activities of the environmental programs; to advise the command on environmental priorities, policies, strategies, and programs, and to assist the Installation Commander in meeting environmental and natural resources management responsibilities. The EQCC provides a forum for:

(1) The Command Group to emphasize the importance of the environmental and natural resource management programs and coordinate their activities.

(2) Commanders and directors to express their point of view regarding environmental and natural resource issues.

(3) The ENRD to inform commanders and directors of new environmental requirements and programs, significant events within the environmental program, regulatory compliance inspections, and funding availability and requirements.

b. The EQCC will meet quarterly or as called by the Chairman.

c. The EQCC Membership will consist of:

Installation Commander - Chairman
Commander, Soldier Support Institute (SSI)
Deputy Commanding General South, 1st U.S. Army
Chief of Staff
Garrison Commander (GC)

Post Command Sergeant Major (CSM)
Director, DLE - Executive Secretary
Chief, Environmental and Natural Resources Division
Commander, 1st Basic Training (BT) Brigade
Commander, 4th Training (TNG) Brigade
Commander, Victory Brigade (VB)
Commander, Dental Activity (DENTAC)
Commandant, U.S. Army Chaplain Center and School
Director, Contracting (DOC)
Director, Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO)
Director, Emergency Services
Director, Human Resources
Director, Information Management (DOIM)
Director, Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (DMWR)
Director, Plans, Training, and Mobilization (DPTM)
Director, Resource Management – Garrison
Director, Resource Management - Mission
Commander, MEDDAC
Inspector General
Public Affairs Office
Safety Officer
Staff Judge Advocate
Facility Area Support Team (FAST) #2 81st Regional Support Command
Commander, 108th Division (Institutional Training)
Commander, Military Entrance Processing Station (MEPS)
Commander, 5th Brigade, 87th Division (Training Support)
Commander, South Carolina Army National Guard (SCARNG) Headquarters
Facility Commander, SCARNG, McCrady Training Center (MTC)
Manager, Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES)
USMC Vehicle Maintenance Facility
Defense Commissary Agency (DECA)
Savannah District Corps of Engineers (CoE), Area Engineer
Civilian Personnel Activity Center (CPAC)

d. The EQCC will periodically recognize superior environmental compliance and protection, achievements.

1.7. POLLUTION PREVENTION COMMITTEE.

a. The Pollution Prevention (P2) program is administered through the P2 Committee, a subcommittee of the EQCC. The P2 Committee meets to select, prioritize, and recommend P2

projects; monitor P2 project performance and progress; and establish installation P2 goals. P2 Committee members are responsible for providing P2 training for activity personnel; conducting P2 surveys at their activities, at least annually; providing annual hazardous material usage data to the EMO; and implementing P2 practices as directed by the P2 Committee.

- b. The P2 Committee meets biannually or as called by the Chairman.
- c. The P2 Committee includes representatives from each organization on-post, including Environmental Compliance Officers (ECOs), Recycling POCs, and Stormwater POCs.

1.8. NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION COMMITTEE (NRCC).

a. The NRCC was established at Fort Jackson to provide policy guidance for natural resources management. The NRCC acts to coordinate and resolve natural resource issues that cross-organizational boundaries and assures continuous planning and balanced application of the integrated natural resources management plan. The NRCC is responsible for the preparation and annual revision of the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP).

- b. The NRCC meets quarterly or as called by the Chairman.
- c. The NRCC is chaired by the Deputy Commander/Chief of Staff or his designee and is composed of the following members:

- Deputy Commander/Chief of Staff - Chairman
- Deputy Director, DLE
- Chief, ENRD
- Team Leader, Wildlife Office
- Team Leader, Forestry Office
- Team Leader, Master Planning Office
- Chief, MWR Operations, DCA
- Director, DPTM
- DPTM, Training Division
- Commander, 1st BT Bde
- Commander, 4th TNG Bde
- Director, Emergency Services
- Facility Commander or designated representative, SCARNG, MTC
- Director of Training Support, SSI
- SJA (will serve as a non-voting advisor)

1.9. INSTALLATION AND REGULATORY AGENCY RELATIONSHIPS.

a. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region IV and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) have the authority to inspect Fort Jackson facilities to evaluate compliance with environmental regulations.

b. Fort Jackson will comply with all applicable Federal, state, and local environmental laws and regulations.

c. Fort Jackson will obtain permits required by applicable Federal, state, and local environmental regulations and will maintain compliance with permit requirements.

d. The ENRD of the DLE is the installation liaison with all Federal and state environmental and natural resource agencies. All potential and actual environmental violations must be reported immediately to the ENRD.

1.10. ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES.

a. This regulation provides for the protection of the environment and prohibits certain acts that degrade or adversely affect the quality of the environment. To protect environmental quality at Fort Jackson, violations of this regulation are subject to disciplinary and punitive sanctions. Personnel not subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) who fail to comply with the provisions of this regulation are subject to administrative action or criminal prosecution as authorized by applicable sections of the United States Code (USC) and other pertinent statutes and regulations.

b. Military personnel in violation of the prohibited acts may be subject to administrative disciplinary action or prosecution under the provisions of the UCMJ, as well as administrative action or criminal prosecution as authorized by applicable sections of the USC. Violations of Federal or state law may result in prosecution before the United States Magistrate's Court or the appropriate United States District Court of South Carolina (SC).

1.11. LIABILITY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL VIOLATIONS. Congress has included a waiver of sovereign immunity in recent legislation, such as the Federal Facilities Compliance Act. As a result, Federal facilities can be subject to penalties for violations of specific statutes and regulations. A commander, supervisor, or employee who knowingly violates or is aware of a violation of environmental law or regulation and does not act promptly to report, prevent, or correct the violation, may also be subject to criminal prosecution.

1.12. REPORTS.

a. Environmental Program Requirements (EPR) Report: The EPR report is a critical tool used by Fort Jackson and TRADOC to identify the resources required to maintain compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations. The report documents the legal requirement and funding requirements for existing and future environmental projects. The ENRD prepares the report for the Garrison Commander's signature.

b. Environmental Quality Report (EQR): The EQR provides HQ, DA with current information on the compliance status of environmental programs. It is submitted to TRADOC quarterly.

c. Installation Status Report (ISR) Part II - Environmental: The ISR Part II is an annual tool that provides the Installation Commander an overview of the environmental status of the installation. The objectives of the ISR Part II are to assess environmental compliance, summarize environmental conditions, measure the impact of responsibilities on mission, and assess the effectiveness of program performance.

1.13. ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING.

a. Training required by Federal, state, and local laws and regulations for the ENRD staff is requested through the EPR report. If training requirements are not met, the installation could be cited for non-compliance.

b. Approval and funding for training needs which are not required by law, but deemed essential to the mission, are obtained through the requestor's chain of command.

c. Federal and state Hazardous Waste Management Regulations require annual training for generators and handlers of hazardous waste. The ENRD provides training to meet this requirement. All unit and activity personnel that generate or handle hazardous waste must contact the ENRD and schedule this annual Hazardous Waste training.

d. All appointed Environmental Compliance Officers (ECOs) and their alternates will be required to attend the Environmental Compliance Officers Course (ECOC) that is provided by the ENRD on a quarterly basis. ECOs and alternates who attend the ECOC will be required to pass a written test at the completion of the course to receive certification. Once they have received certification, ECOs or their alternates will be responsible for providing environmental awareness briefings to their unit or activity personnel as required. At a minimum, ECOs or their alternates will provide an environmental awareness briefing to their unit/activity personnel on an annual basis. To document these briefings, each ECO will maintain an attendance list of all unit/activity personnel who attend an environmental awareness briefing. Each attendance list

will include the name and rank of attendees, as well as the date of the briefing. ECOs should maintain a file of these attendance lists so that they are able to provide documentation of environmental awareness briefings, if requested.

e. Units that aren't located on, but train on, Fort Jackson will have their ECOs and the alternates attend an Environmental Awareness briefing prior to training on Fort Jackson. These briefings will coincide with the DPTM and LTS quarterly briefings. The ECO or alternate will be responsible for providing an environmental awareness briefing to their unit or activity personnel prior to training on Fort Jackson. All unit or activity personnel that attend environmental awareness briefings provided by unit ECOs will sign an attendance sheet. The attendance sheet will include name, rank, and the date of the environmental briefing. The ECOs will send the attendance sheet to the DPTM and to the ENRD. The unit will not be allowed to train at Fort Jackson until the attendance sheet has been filed with DPTM.

1.14. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENTS.

a. The installation's environmental compliance status shall be assessed by an external organization at least once every three years. The Department of Defense (DoD) Environmental Compliance Assessment System (ECAS) protocol will be used in accordance with HQ, DA guidance.

b. Internal assessments will be conducted by the ENRD at least once during the three-year ECAS cycle to ensure continuous compliance with all applicable regulations.

1.15. ENVIRONMENTAL FUNDING. Funding for environmental and natural resources programs is requested through the EPR. Funding priority is established by compliance status.

1.16. ENVIRONMENTAL AWARDS. An Environmental Awards Program has been established to recognize individuals for contributions to environmental or natural resources compliance, conservation, and/or protection. Any person wishing to nominate a candidate for an environmental and natural resources award should submit a written nomination to the ENRD. The ENRD may also nominate installation personnel for the award. The ENRD will recognize award recipients at the EQCC meetings.

1.17. CONTROL OF POLLUTION SOURCES. Activities, commands, or units will report all sources of air, water, solid waste, pesticide, hazardous/toxic materials, and other types of pollution to the ENRD for evaluation.

1.18. PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES. The Fort Jackson Pest Management Plan addresses the requirements of this program. In general, pesticides and herbicides will be applied only by a certified applicator. Minor quantities of household pesticides, such as those purchased from a retail store for consumer use, may be applied in accordance with label directions.

1.19. FISH AND WILDLIFE. Hunting, fishing, and wildlife management policies and procedures are contained in Fort Jackson Regulation 28-4 and AR 200-3.

CHAPTER 2

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROCESS

2.1. PURPOSE. This chapter provides guidance for implementation of Federal, state, Army, and Fort Jackson regulations for the consideration and evaluation of potential environmental and socioeconomic effects resulting from proposed actions at Fort Jackson. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires all Federal agencies to consider and document all potential environmental impacts of proposed actions/projects and alternatives including new or revised regulations, policies, training exercises, and mission actions prior to implementing the action/project. NEPA serves two primary purposes: to inform the decision maker of the environmental consequences of proposed actions, and to provide the public an opportunity to comment.

2.2. REFERENCES.

- a. Federal: National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
- b. Army: AR 200-2, Environmental Effects of Army Actions

2.3. DEFINITIONS.

a. Categorical Exclusions (CX). CXs are those actions listed in AR 200-2, Appendix A that do not individually or cumulatively have significant effects on the human environment and do not require more detailed analysis or documentation. A CX is normally documented with a Record of Environmental Consideration (REC).

b. Environmental Assessment (EA). An EA is a required document if the proposed action/project has the potential for impacts on the environment. The EA identifies the potential impact and evaluates the significance of the impact. An EA will lead to either a Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) or Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). An outline of an EA is at Appendix B of this regulation. The EA is discussed in further detail in AR 200-2, Chapter 5.

c. Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). An EIS is a required document if the proposed action/project will result in significant environmental impacts. The EIS is discussed in further detail in AR 200-2, Chapter 6.

d. Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI). A document which accompanies an EA and briefly describes the proposed action/project, alternatives, and the recommended alternative. The FNSI justifies why the proposed action/project will not have a significant impact on the environment and that the preparation of an EIS is not required. The FNSI also states mitigation

measures that will be implemented, and a statement that a public notice will be placed in the local newspaper to give the public a thirty day period to submit comments to the ENRD.

e. Mitigation Actions. Measures the proponent will consider avoiding and/or minimizing environmental harm and, in particular, harm to or within floodplains and wetlands. The measures or programs will be clearly identified in the decision document for the decision maker to approve.

f. Proponent. The proponent is generally the lowest level decision maker involved with a proposed action. The proponent is usually responsible for preparation of the required environmental documentation. The proponent must also fund document preparation and mitigation commitments.

g. Record of Environmental Consideration (REC). A REC is a one-page document that describes a proposed action/project and explains why further documented analysis is not required. It is used for actions/projects that are addressed in existing documentation (such as an EA) or are categorically excluded.

h. Screening Criteria. Criteria used to determine if the proposed action will qualify for a CX.

2.4. REQUIREMENTS.

a. All proposed projects/actions, including regulations, programs and policies, must be reviewed by the ENRD to determine if there will be impacts to environmental, natural or cultural resources.

(1) A REC must be submitted to the ENRD for all applicable proposed projects.

(2) Proposed projects/actions that have been adequately evaluated in a previous or existing EA or that qualify for a CX will be documented with a REC.

(3) An EA is generally required if the proposed action has the potential for causing environmental impacts.

(4) An EIS is required if the proposed action/project will result in significant environmental impacts. An EIS is processed by HQ DA or TRADOC.

b. Classified, Emergency, and Exempted Categories of Actions

(1) Classified Actions. Classified information will be separated from unclassified information and conclusions related to the proposed action. Classified portions of the action will

be maintained separate for reviewers and decision makers with need-to-know as defined in AR 380-5, DA Information Security Program. Classification does not relieve a proponent of the necessity to assess and document the environmental effects of a proposed action.

(2) Emergency Actions.

(a) In the event of an emergency, the Army may be required to take immediate actions that have environmental impacts. These immediate actions may be necessary to promote national defense or security, or to protect life or property. The decision to take immediate action will be made at the Installation Commander level or at Army CoE District Commander level. The Installation Commander will notify TRADOC and Headquarters, DA of the emergency action. The HQ, DA POC will notify further up the chain of command if necessary.

(b) The Army will not delay an emergency action necessary for the national defense or security, or for the preservation of human life or property, to comply with NEPA requirements.

(c) This emergency procedure applies only to actions necessary to control immediate effects of the emergency. Follow-up actions remain subject to NEPA requirements.

(d) Call-ups of the SCARNG during state emergencies are state actions which are also excluded from the requirements of NEPA.

2.5. RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. Installation Commander will sign all final FNSIs.

b. SJA will review all EAs for legal sufficiency prior to the Installation Commander's signature.

c. DLE, ENRD will:

(1) Apply a systematic environmental review analysis to all RECs submitted for review.

(2) Maintain a file of all completed environmental documents.

(3) Provide guidance, assistance, and samples of previous assessments to the proponent upon request.

(4) Process environmental documentation for all routine, continuing installation projects and activities.

(5) Coordinate review with the public, organizations, and Federal, State and local agencies to ensure each assessment is complete and accurate.

(6) Review all environmental documents pertaining to external actions which may affect Fort Jackson.

(7) List all appropriate mitigation funding commitments in the Environmental Program Requirements Report.

(8) Publish the public notice in the local newspaper if an EA is required for Fort Jackson actions and projects. Tenants are responsible for placing the public notice in the local newspaper.

d. DLE Master Planning Office will:

(1) Consult with the ENRD during the conceptual or planning stage of a proposed action/project so that an environmentally acceptable site can be selected.

(2) Act as the proponent for installation-wide Military Construction Army (MCA) projects.

e. Unit Commanders, Directors, Supervisors, Licensees and Tenants will:

(1) Ensure that subordinates are aware of the requirements of NEPA and knowledgeable of the procedures for coordination with the ENRD. Units, command tenants, and activities at all levels are responsible for initiation of environmental coordination/documentation at the earliest practical time during the planning process.

(2) Submit a REC to the ENRD for all proposed actions/projects. An accurate and detailed description of the proposed project is essential to adequately assess the impacts of the action and must be submitted as part of the REC before the environmental review process can begin.

(3) Designate a POC to represent the organization as necessary. The individual shall have technical knowledge of the project requirements and familiarity with project development needs. The POC shall consult with ENRD in the preparation of the REC and other NEPA documentation.

(4) Prepare an EA including the following steps:

(a) Staff the EA through the ENRD and the SJA for review and concurrence.

(b) Send the EA forward for review and signature.

(c) List mitigation commitments in the EA and FNSI. Practical mitigation measures that the proponent did not adopt must also be identified.

(d) Fund the preparation of an EA and mitigation actions committed to within the document.

(5) Tenant organizations are responsible for placing required public notices in the local newspaper, and coordination with PAO.

CHAPTER 3

DRINKING WATER QUALITY

3.1. PURPOSE. This chapter provides guidance for the implementation of Federal, state, Army, and Fort Jackson regulations concerning drinking water. Drinking water, whether from a groundwater or surface water source, is covered by this chapter.

3.2. REFERENCES.

a. Federal:

(1) Clean Water Act

(2) Safe Drinking Water Act

b. State: State Primary Drinking Water Standards (R.61-58)

c. Army:

(1) AR 40-5, Preventive Medicine

(2) TM 5-660, Maintenance and Operation of Water Supply, Treatment, and Distribution Systems

(3) Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between Fort Jackson, the City of Columbia, and the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC). (96-26-DLE)

(4) MOA between MEDDAC and DLE.

3.3. DEFINITIONS.

a. Primary Drinking Water Regulation. Means the maximum contaminate limits, the requirements for monitoring, the requirements for reporting, record retention requirements specified in the South Carolina Primary Drinking Water Regulations, R.61-58.5, Maximum Contaminants in Drinking Water, and R.61-58.6, Reports, Record Retention and Public Notification.

b. Secondary Maximum Contaminate Level. Means the maximum contaminate levels which are a requisite to protect the public welfare. Such levels may apply to any contaminate in drinking water (1) which may adversely affect the odor or appearance of such water and consequently may cause a substantial number of persons served by the public water system to discontinue its use,

or (2) which may adversely affect the public welfare. Such levels may vary according to geographic and other circumstances.

3.4. REQUIREMENTS.

a. Potable water supply must meet the primary and secondary standards set by EPA, the U.S. Public Health Service, DHEC Primary Drinking Water Regulations, and DA, as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and applicable regulations. For field environments and other military-unique operations, directives of The Surgeon General (TSG) will apply.

b. Water supply, collections, treatment, and distribution systems will be monitored, operated, maintained, repaired, and upgraded in accordance with the SC Primary Drinking Water Regulations, AR 40-5, and TM 5-660.

3.5. RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. DLE, Maintenance Services (MS) Division will:

(1) Operate, maintain, and repair water wells, distribution systems and treatment facilities in accordance with the requirements of the CWA, the SDWA, Executive Order 11514, AR 200-1, AR 420-10, and AR 420-46.

(2) Develop and implement a flushing and valve maintenance program for the drinking water distribution system.

(3) Develop and implement a Manual of Standard and Emergency Operating Procedures for the drinking water system.

(4) Maintain backflow prevention devices and test at least once annually.

(5) Maintain daily logs for chlorine residuals and chemical usage at all drinking water wells and chlorine injection stations.

(6) Ensure operators of the Fort Jackson water distribution system and wells maintain a "Class C" or higher water operator certification from the SC Environmental Certification Board.

(7) Coordinate with the Engineering Division and ENRD prior to initiating water and sewer projects.

b. ENRD will:

(1) Cooperate with and assist MEDDAC in monitoring pollution sources, monitoring drinking water quality, and completing the Bacteriological Analysis, Lead and Copper Rule, and other related reports.

(2) Notify the FMS Division to take corrective action when MEDDAC reports the water system is non-compliant with the SDWA.

(3) Adhere to the conditions established in the MOA between MEDDAC and DLE.

(4) Forward the required public notices to PAO for publication in the event of non-compliance with the SDWA.

c. MEDDAC Preventive Medicine will:

(1) Monitor health and welfare aspects of the water distribution system in accordance with criteria and standards established by Federal and State agencies.

(2) Establish and conduct water supply surveillance and sampling programs to ensure the maintenance of potable water for Fort Jackson and its satellite activities.

(3) Provide technical consultation on the health, welfare, and environmental aspects of water treatment programs and activities, including field activities.

(4) Adhere to the conditions established in the MOA between MEDDAC and DLE.

(5) Provide community education and awareness programs as required by DHEC and EPA.

(6) Monitor the water distribution system monthly in accordance with Federal and state standards.

CHAPTER 4 WATER POLLUTION MANAGEMENT

4.1. PURPOSE. This chapter provides guidance for implementation of Federal, state, Army, and Fort Jackson regulations concerning the prevention, control and abatement of water pollution at Fort Jackson.

4.2. REFERENCES.

a. Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 USC 1251-1387) also known as the Clean Water Act (CWA), and the implementing regulations (40 CFR 109-133).

b. State and local:

- (1) Pollution Control Act (Section 48-1-10 of the SC Code)
- (2) NPDES Permits Regulation (R. 61-9)
- (3) Primary Drinking Water Regulations (R. 61-58)
- (4) City of Columbia City Code, Wastewater Services Ordinance
- (5) SC Stormwater and Sediment Reduction Act
- (6) NPDES permit # SC0003786

c. Fort Jackson DLE SOP Section V, Water Pollution Control Monitoring Requirements, Part 19.

d. Fort Jackson Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3).

4.3. DEFINITIONS.

a. Best Management Practices (BMPs). Preventive measures implemented at facilities to eliminate or minimize the volume of pollutants contaminating stormwater runoff. BMPs include measures such as good housekeeping, employee training, visual inspections, and preventive maintenance.

b. Discharge. Discharge is defined as the addition of any pollutant, or combination of pollutants, to the waters of the United States from a point source. This definition includes

additions of pollutants into waters of the United States from surface runoff which are collected or channeled by man, discharged through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances, or which do not lead to a treatment facility.

c. Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR). A report of self-monitoring results at permitted facilities that is submitted to DHEC.

d. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). The national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring, and enforcing permits, under Sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the CWA.

e. Non-Point Source (NPS). A source of pollutants, such as rangeland sedimentation or urban stormwater runoff, that is not discharged by an identifiable point source.

f. Point Source. Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, wall, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, or vessel from which pollutants are or may be discharged.

g. Pollutant. Dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemicals, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water.

h. Sanitary Sewer. The system of pipes and conveyances that transport sewage and other wastewaters to a wastewater treatment facility.

i. Wetlands. Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal conditions do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions are considered wetlands. The U.S. Army CoE has the ultimate legal authority to delineate wetlands. DLE, ENRD is the Fort Jackson POC for wetlands delineation.

4.4. REQUIREMENTS.

a. Permits. The NPDES program requires that discharges into the waters of the United States be permitted and monitored.

(1) Wastewater discharges from point sources are covered by a NPDES permit. DMRs must be submitted monthly. Sampling parameters for each permitted site are detailed in the permit. Operating and monitoring instructions are detailed in the Water Pollution Control Monitoring Requirements SOP.

(2) Stormwater discharges from industrial facilities are covered by the South Carolina NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges associated with Industrial Activities. DMRs must be submitted annually for closed landfills.

(3) Land disturbing/construction activities require a plan to control stormwater run-off and reduce sediment. This plan must be approved by ENRD, as required by the South Carolina Stormwater Management and Sediment Reduction Act General Permit issued to Fort Jackson.

(4) Construction sites greater than five acres are required to have coverage under NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities. Project proponents must submit a Notice of Intent prior to starting construction activity. When construction is complete, a Notice of Termination must be submitted to DHEC.

(5) The following activities require a permit from the CoE. Permit applications will be coordinated through the ENRD.

(a) Construction of any structure in or over any waters of the United States.

(b) Excavating from or depositing of dredged or fill material in such waters.

(c) Accomplishment of any other work affecting the course, condition, location, or capacity of such waters.

b. Discharge Prohibitions.

(1) Discharges into the sanitary sewer will not contain pollutants which could pass through the City of Columbia's wastewater treatment facility untreated, interfere with operations of the treatment facility, or contaminate sludge to the extent that its disposal opportunities are affected. Additionally, the following discharges are prohibited:

(a) Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, acetone, solvent, fuel oil or any liquid, solid, or gas that would cause flammable or explosive conditions.

(b) Pollutants which are capable of creating a fire or explosion in the collection system or treatment facility.

(c) Corrosive discharges, defined as those with a pH of less than 6.0 or greater than 9.

(d) Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts that will obstruct flow in the collection system or treatment facility.

(e) Pollutants in concentrations or quantities that will interfere with treatment facility operations.

(f) Any waste, liquid, or vapor having a temperature higher than 150 degrees Fahrenheit.

(2) No oils, fuels, solvents, paints, acids, or other contaminating materials will be poured onto the ground in any area or used to control vegetation.

(3) Washracks. All military and government vehicles must be washed at a washrack that is connected to the sanitary sewer. Military and government vehicles will not be washed in a parking lot or area where the water would drain to a ditch or storm drain, nor will they be washed in any creek, range pond, or other natural body of water or drainage system.

(a) Deliberate discharge of petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL) or other contaminants, such as pouring POL or other contaminants into a washrack drain or oil/water separator, is prohibited. Vehicle maintenance activities, such as changing oil or antifreeze, is prohibited in washrack areas.

(b) The use of steam cleaning equipment with additives/soaps of any type is prohibited at washracks. Units must submit Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for the additives/soaps to the EMO for approval prior to purchase and use. Accumulated grease and oil will be removed prior to equipment being steam cleaned. If oil can be seen as a sheen on the surface prior to discharge, notify the EMO. The discharge of petroleum products or other unauthorized substances into the sanitary sewer is prohibited.

(c) Sand and Oil/water Separators. Oil/water separators are designed and intended to collect oil residue which is washed from vehicles with water. Using units will notify DLE Engineering Services Division when cleaning of separators is required. Sand and silt will not be piled or stored alongside the washrack. If pipelines to or from oil/water separators become blocked, the using unit will halt all operations and contact DLE, FMS for repairs.

c. Spills. Spills of POL or other contaminants must be prevented from reaching a storm or sanitary sewer drain, a drainage ditch, or any other conveyance system or surface water, such as a creek, stream, pond, or lake. Spills must be quickly, but safely, contained and cleaned up using sand, soil, absorbent materials, brooms, berms, or any other specifically designed and approved method of spill response. The Installation Spill Contingency Plan (ISCP) contains detailed information on reporting and cleanup of spills.

(1) All soil contaminated with POL will be excavated for proper disposal. To prevent contact with stormwater, the pile of soil shall be completely and securely covered with heavy plastic sheeting. A layer of clean plastic sheeting will be placed underneath the pile to protect the earth or asphalt.

(2) Hazardous Materials (HM) are a potential source of pollution and shall be stored in a manner to minimize the possibility of a release. Measures include physical security, covered storage, and secondary containment. Storage containers must be kept closed except when adding or removing a material or waste.

d. Erosion Control

(1) Vehicular Travel. Wheeled and tracked vehicles will use only established roads, trails, firing points, and firebreaks, unless on approved cross-country exercises. Use of ditches and road shoulders for travel is prohibited. Off-road travel through trees or across lawns, grasslands, wetlands, hayfields, wildlife plots and/or planted areas is prohibited. Sharp turns, or other operations by tracked vehicles that cause ruts or damage to curbs, surfaced areas, shoulders, and lawns are prohibited. These guidelines also apply to private and recreational vehicles. Measures will be taken to minimize siltation of streams caused by vehicles at fords and their approaches. Bridges which have tonnage ratings sufficient to accommodate tracked vehicles will be used to cross permanent streams.

(2) Foxholes and other emplacements will be minimized consistent with training objectives. These emplacements will be filled upon completion of the training.

e. Field Utilities.

(1) Fixed latrines will be used in areas where sufficient repetitive use warrants permanent construction of support structures. In the absence of fixed latrines, portable chemical toilets will be used. DLE and Preventive Medicine will be notified when an apparent sanitation problem exists which exceeds the normal housekeeping capability of the responsible unit or activity. Use of lime in latrines is prohibited.

(2) Soaking Pits. Showers or field laundry units will not be installed on the ranges without approval of Preventive Medicine and the EMO. Soakage pits for wash water, liquid kitchen wastes, and grass traps will be allowed, but must conform to field sanitation and medical standards. Discharge from field showers, latrines, and kitchens into stream beds and drainage ditches is prohibited.

f. Reports and Investigation of Complaints. All water quality complaints should be submitted to the EMO. Preventive Medicine will support the EMO in obtaining samples and running the analyses within their capability. Any inquiry from state or Federal Agencies regarding pollution reports or investigation shall be referred to the EMO.

g. The intent of the stormwater management program is to reduce the quantity of pollutants that enter streams, rivers, and lakes via stormwater runoff. Fort Jackson facilities that are considered to be industrial, such as motor pools, inactive landfills, the Recycling Center, and the DRMO must implement BMPs which are identified in the SWP3. Each facility must be evaluated annually by EMO to determine if the BMPs are effective at preventing stormwater pollution.

4.5. RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. The DLE will:

(1) Manage the engineering, design, and construction of projects required to control and monitor discharges in accordance with applicable Federal, state, and local water quality standards.

(2) Operate, maintain, and repair the wastewater distribution system and the storm drainage system.

b. The ENRD will:

(1) Monitor compliance of water quality laws and regulations.

(2) Monitor the status of NPDES discharge permits and submit reports in accordance with permit conditions.

(3) Provide guidance to installation personnel regarding water pollution control policies and regulations.

(4) Ensure that stormwater pollution prevention and erosion control is considered in all construction plans, land management plans, and activities at Fort Jackson.

(5) Assist in the planning and implementation of post-wide BMPs required by Fort Jackson's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

c. MEDDAC will:

(1) Accumulate, evaluate, and disseminate information on water pollution conditions that may adversely affect the health of humans and wildlife.

(2) Provide technical consultation on the health, welfare, and environmental aspects of water and wastewater treatment programs and activities, including field activities.

d. Unit Commanders, Directors, Supervisors, Licensees, and Tenants will:

(1) Control or eliminate all sources of pollutants to streams, ponds, stormwater runoff, and groundwater.

(2) Incorporate water conservation and pollution prevention procedures appropriate to their activities into SOPs, operations orders, and daily actions.

(3) Maintain copies of the ISCP at facilities where hazardous materials are stored.

(4) Implement site specific BMPs at their facilities to eliminate or minimize pollution of stormwater runoff.

e. The Corps of Engineers will prepare and submit applicable environmental permit applications to DHEC for their projects/contracts. A copy of all environmental permit applications shall be provided to the ENRD.

CHAPTER 5

AIR QUALITY

5.1. PURPOSE. This chapter provides guidance for implementation of Federal, state, Army, and Fort Jackson regulations concerning the air quality program at Fort Jackson. This chapter establishes air quality policies, responsibilities, and procedures for control and abatement of air pollution. Fort Jackson will implement appropriate air emission controls to protect health and meet all applicable Federal, state and local regulations.

5.2. REFERENCES.

a. Federal:

- (1) Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401-7642), implementing regulation 40 CFR 50-87
- (2) Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990

b. State:

- (1) SC Air Pollution Control Regulations and Standards (R. 61-62)
- (2) SC Air Quality Implementation Plan

c. Army:

- (1) AR 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement
- (2) Directorate of Logistics and Engineering Standing Operating Procedures (SOP), Section IV, Management of Asbestos-Containing Floor and Ceiling Tile, Part 28
- (3) Fort Jackson Asbestos Management Plan

5.3. DEFINITIONS.

a. Asbestos-Containing Material (ACM): Material containing asbestos of any type, either alone or mixed with other materials, in an amount greater than 1%.

b. Abatement. Controlling fiber release from regulated (friable) ACM, including removal, enclosure, encapsulation, repair, and any associated preparation, clean-up and disposal activities having the potential to disturb regulated ACM.

c. Clean Air Act (CAA) of 1977. The Federal act that establishes requirements for improving and maintaining air quality to protect public health and welfare.

d. Criteria Pollutants. Six air pollutants for which National Ambient Air Quality Standards, "criteria", have been established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in order to protect human health and welfare. The six pollutants that EPA has identified and set standards for are: ozone, carbon monoxide, particulates, sulfur dioxide, lead, and nitrogen oxide. The term "criteria pollutants" comes from the requirement that EPA must describe the characteristics and potential health and welfare effects of these pollutants. It is on the basis of these criteria that standards are set or revised.

e. Demolition. The wrecking or taking out of any load-supporting structural member of a facility together with any handling operations or the intentional burning of any facility.

f. Emission Standards. Permissible limits of emissions to achieve National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

g. Friable Asbestos. ACM that may, when dry, be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the forces expected to act upon it in the course of demolition or renovation operations. Non-friable asbestos containing materials that are handled in a manner such as grinding, cutting, hitting, or breaking during demolition or renovation activities so that dust is released shall also be considered to have become friable.

h. National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Air quality standards established by EPA that apply to outside air throughout the country. Based on scientific determinations of threshold levels of air pollution, below which no adverse effects will be experienced by humans or the environment.

i. National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP). Emission standards set by EPA for an air pollutant not covered by NAAQS that may cause an increase in deaths or serious, irreversible, or incapacitating illness. Primary standards are designed to protect human health, secondary standards to protect public welfare.

j. New Source Performance Standards (NSPS). Emission standards established for specific pollutant sources which limit the amount of pollution allowed from new sources or from existing sources that have been modified.

k. Renovation. Altering a facility or one or more facility components in any way, including the stripping or removal of regulated ACM from a facility component. "Remodeling" is also a renovation.

1. State Implementation Plan (SIP). States are required to develop and carry out State Implementation Plans (SIPs) to achieve and maintain NAAQS established by the CAA

5.4. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

a. Open burning is prohibited on Fort Jackson except with specific approval from the Fire Department and the ENRD.

b. All new fixed sources of air emissions must be evaluated by the ENRD for compliance prior to purchase, construction, activation, or alteration.

c. For all new regulated emission sources, the project proponent will ensure that the required construction permit application is submitted to DHEC and a construction permit is obtained from DHEC prior to beginning project construction. A copy of the construction permit must be sent to the ENRD.

d. For all new regulated emission sources, the project proponent will ensure that the required operating permit application is submitted to DHEC at least 15 days prior to placing any new, increased or altered source into operation. A copy of the operating permit application and operating permit must be sent to ENRD.

e. Mobile equipment will be operated and maintained to conform to Federal and state standards for emission control.

5.5. STRATOSPHERIC OZONE PROTECTION.

a. No person shall release to the atmosphere any halons, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), methyl chloroform (MCF), or carbon tetrachloride (CCL4) in the course of maintaining servicing, repairing, or disposing of an appliance or industrial process refrigeration device. Refrigerant must be stored or disposed of as required by Federal and state regulations.

b. No person shall perform service on a motor vehicle air conditioner without using EPA approved refrigerant recycling equipment and without being trained and certified by an EPA approved trainer in the use of such equipment.

c. The Fort Jackson procurement policy and guidelines shall reflect the EPA goal of maximizing the acquisition of approved safe substitutes for CFCs and other halogenated chemicals which do not contribute to the destruction of the stratospheric ozone.

d. Restricted CFCs, HCFCs, halons and halogenated solvents shall be replaced with a safe substitute whenever possible.

5.6. ASBESTOS.

a. Any facility component with an asbestos content greater than 1% is considered to be regulated ACM and must be in accordance with Federal and state regulatory requirements and the Fort Jackson Asbestos Management Plan.

b. Typical Suspect ACM

(1) Floor tile: Is considered to be vinyl floor covering consisting of 9" x 9" or 12' x 12" squares. All 9" x 9" tile is considered to be ACM. Any 12" x 12" tile which has not been tested and determined to be non-asbestos should also be considered ACM. Floor tiles are attached to the flooring surface by mastic which may also contain asbestos.

(2) Thermal insulation: This includes pipe insulation, boiler jacketing, and blown insulation.

(3) Wall board mud/taped joints: Wall board can have mud/tape applied joints which contain asbestos.

(4) Transite: Transite boards are commonly found in boiler rooms, stair wells, or anywhere fire or heat protection is needed.

(5) Ceiling Tile: Drop-in ceiling tile such as 12"x12", 2'x2', or 2'x4' may contain asbestos.

c. All asbestos related work must be conducted by personnel who meet the training requirements of Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) of 1986 and in accordance with applicable Federal and state requirements. This applies to asbestos abatement workers, supervisors, contractors, consultants, inspectors, management planners, and air samplers.

d. The facility or portion of the facility being renovated or demolished shall be thoroughly inspected to detect the presence, location, condition, and estimated quantity of ACM which may be disturbed during the renovation or demolition activity. The inspection must be performed prior to any renovation or demolition activity and must be performed by a person who has been trained and licensed as an asbestos Building Inspector or Management Planner in accordance with state training and licensing requirements. Removal of one floor or ceiling tile constitutes a renovation.

e. All demolition and renovation projects must be conducted in compliance with the requirements for asbestos abatement and notification. Prior to starting a demolition or renovation project, the following requirements must be completed:

(1) An asbestos survey (building inspection) of the affected facility and project areas must be completed.

(2) A legible copy of the building inspection report must be provided to DHEC prior to each demolition and upon request for renovations. A Building Inspection Report will only be valid and acceptable to DHEC if performed within three (3) years prior to the renovation or demolition activity. If an inspection was performed more than three (3) years prior to the renovation or demolition activity, the previous inspection must be confirmed and verified by a licensed building inspector or management planner.

(3) Written notification must be provided to DHEC prior to removing any regulated ACM (up to ten working days in advance depending on the amount of asbestos to be removed). Prior to demolition, written notification must be provided to DHEC at least ten working days in advance even when asbestos is not present at the facility. If the start date of the demolition or renovation project changes, written notice must be provided to DHEC on or before the original submitted start date.

(4) All regulated ACM must be performed by trained and licensed persons, using procedures detailed in state and Federal regulations must be removed before starting demolition or renovation activities.

(5) ACM must be disposed of in a permitted landfill that is approved to accept such material. Prior to transporting asbestos waste off-site, disposal approval must be obtained from the land fill and a written request for a disposal permit must be submitted to DHEC.

(6) Unregulated (non-friable) asbestos-containing floor tile shall be managed in accordance with the procedures outlined in reference c.(2).

5.7. RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. DLE Engineering Division will:

(1) Assist in the identification, budgeting, reporting, engineering design, and construction of equipment and projects to comply with applicable Federal, state and regional air quality standards.

(2) Provide in-house or contracted EPA/DHEC certified asbestos inspectors to complete asbestos surveys and building inspections as required.

(3) Maintain an updated Facility Asbestos Survey Inventory (FASI) that will indicate if a facility or portion of a facility has been inspected for ACM, and provide an updated FASI to all appropriate individuals and organizations.

b. ENRD will:

(1) Prepare and submit air quality permit renewal requirements to EPA and DHEC for existing permitted emission sources.

(2) Provide interpretation and guidance that reflects DA and TRADOC policy and is consistent with EPA and DHEC regulatory requirements.

(3) Conduct, or arrange for contractor to conduct, air emission inventories and submit to the state and Federal regulatory agency as required.

(4) Prepare and submit NSPS Quarterly reports to DHEC.

(5) Prepare and submit semiannual opacity reports to DHEC.

(6) Update reference c(2) as necessary.

c. DLE Facilities Maintenance and Equipment Services will:

(1) Direct and coordinate air pollution abatement efforts for mobile sources. This shall include monitoring the emission levels from non-exempt government owned vehicles to ensure that they are in compliance with state and Federal emission standards.

(2) Conduct routine checks on non-exempt vehicles to verify the performance of emission control equipment and conformity of vehicle with Federal and state emission standards.

(3) Direct and coordinate air pollution abatement efforts at the POL dispensing points.

d. MEDDAC will:

(1) Monitor and evaluate the health aspects of air pollution.

(2) Assist in the identification of emission sources and compliance with state and Federal regulations.

e. Safety Office will:

- (1) Monitor and evaluate the safety aspects of air pollution.
- (2) Assist in the identification of emission sources and compliance with state and Federal regulations.
- (3) Identify and recommend personnel protective equipment and clothing to workers.

f. Unit Commanders, Directors, Supervisors, Licensees, and Tenants will:

- (1) Manage unregulated (non-friable) asbestos-containing floor tile and ceiling tile in accordance with the procedures outlined in reference c.(2).
- (2) Maintain records and reports at permitted emission sources as required by permit and regulatory requirements.

CHAPTER 6 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

6.1. PURPOSE. This chapter provides guidance for the implementation of Federal, state, Army, and Fort Jackson regulations concerning management, collection, transportation and disposal of municipal solid waste at Fort Jackson.

6.2. REFERENCES.

- a. Federal: RCRA (42 USC 6901 et seq.), Subtitle D and the implementing regulations.
- b. State: SC Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991 and the implementing regulations.
- c. Army: AR 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement; AR 420-49, Utility Services.
- d. Fort Jackson: Memorandum of Instruction for the Operation of a Mandatory Qualifying Recycling Program at Fort Jackson.
- e. Appendix 3 (Municipal Solid Waste Reduction Plan) to Annex V (Directorate of Logistics and Engineering) to USATC and Fort Jackson Garrison SOP.

6.3. DEFINITIONS.

- a. Compostable solid waste. Leaves, limbs, yard clippings, grass clippings, similar cellulosic waste, and wooden pallets.
- b. Municipal Solid Waste. Any solid waste such as garbage and trash derived from or generated by households, quarters, dining facilities, hotels, barracks, campgrounds, recreational areas, and business establishments such as offices, stores, restaurants, warehouses, and other non-manufacturing activities excluding industrial facilities.
- c. Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWL). A landfill permitted by the DHEC for the disposal of municipal solid waste and other approved refuse.
- d. Solid Waste. For the purpose of this regulation, solid waste shall mean any garbage, refuse, sludge and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, agricultural and community activities and operations. This term does not include recovered or recycled materials, domestic

sewage or wastewater discharged into the sewer system, stormwater, or industrial point source discharges that are subject to NPDES permits under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, or the Pollution Control Act of SC, as amended.

e. Solid Waste Disposal Container. Any container used to temporarily contain a solid waste prior to removal and transportation for ultimate disposal.

f. Solid Waste Disposal Contractor. An outside vendor contracted to collect and transport municipal solid waste from Fort Jackson to the off-site MSWL, construction and demolition debris landfill, or other approved disposal site, and to collect and transport compostable materials from the housing area to the compost site.

6.4. REQUIREMENTS.

a. Solid waste disposal containers will:

- (1) Be maintained to prevent a fire, health, or safety hazard.
- (2) Be maintained to prevent a food source or harborage for disease vectors such as flies, mosquitoes, or rodents.
- (3) Be maintained to prevent spills, blowing paper and other releases of refuse.
- (4) Be kept covered or closed except when adding or removing waste.
- (5) Be of sufficient capacity and quantity to hold all food waste and refuse for the period of time between collections.
- (6) Be maintained in sanitary conditions that do not cause nuisance conditions.
- (7) Not be used for disposal of solid waste generated off post, such as solid waste from private households of persons (military and civilian) employed at Fort Jackson.
- (8) Be nonabsorbent, leakproof, durable, easily cleaned, and designed for safe handling.
- (9) Not be used for disposal of liquids. Food waste shall be strained to remove liquids. These liquids may be placed in a suitable container, sink, or other receptacle. The remaining solids shall be placed into plastic bags, sealed with ties, string or tape, and placed in the solid waste disposal container.

b. Scavenging or removal of any waste from the disposal container is prohibited. Removal of prohibited items, such as yard waste and recyclables, is allowed. Reference 6.2.e identifies those items that can be used, reused, or recycled and, therefore, are prohibited from disposal in Fort Jackson trash cans, dumpsters, or herbie-curbies.

c. Municipal solid waste will be collected by the solid waste disposal contractor and delivered to an off-post MSWL for disposal.

d. Compostable Solid Waste.

(1) Compostable solid waste from the family housing area will be collected by the solid waste disposal contractor and delivered to the compost site.

(2) Compostable solid waste from all other areas of the installation will be delivered to the compost site by the generating unit or activity.

(3) Compostable solid waste will not be placed in a solid waste disposal container, unless the solid waste disposal container is for the express purpose of collecting compostable solid waste for delivery to the compost and mulch site.

e. Recycling.

(1) The Memorandum of Instruction for the Operation of a Mandatory Qualifying Recycling Program on Fort Jackson provides guidance and policy regarding recycling at Fort Jackson.

(2) Materials that have a value and can be sold or recycled should be turned in to the DRMO or the Recycling Center. Recyclable materials will not be placed in a solid waste disposal container whose contents are intended for disposal at a municipal solid waste landfill.

f. Special or Restricted Waste.

(1) The following waste will not be placed in solid waste disposal containers:

(a) Hazardous Waste.

(b) Hazardous Materials.

(c) Waste Oil.

(d) Lead Acid Batteries.

- (e) Compostable Materials.
- (f) Tires.
- (g) Infectious Waste.
- (h) White Goods (refrigerators, freezers, washers, dryers, etc.).
- (i) Recyclable or Saleable Materials.

g. Litter.

(1) Throwing, dropping, tossing, or depositing litter or any other solid waste anywhere on Fort Jackson except at designated disposal areas or in designated disposal containers is prohibited.

(2) All units and activities are responsible for the routine collection and disposal of litter, waste, and refuse from around their buildings, facilities, ranges and training areas.

(3) All civilian and military members of the Fort Jackson community, visitors, and guest are responsible for the proper disposal of the waste they generate.

h. Dead Animals.

(1) All dead domestic animals found in the cantonment area shall be taken to the Veterinary Clinic, building D-2445 on Knight Road, phone 7160/4390. During off duty hours or when the Veterinary Clinic is closed, animals shall be deposited in the 40 gallon plastic container located in front of building D-2445.

(2) Any wild or domestic animals found outside the cantonment area on the reservation that appear to have died due to abnormal circumstances shall be taken to the veterinary clinic for examination if the veterinarian determines it to be necessary.

(3) All wild or domestic dead animals found outside the cantonment area on roads or in bivouac areas, and wild dead animals found inside the cantonment area, shall be placed in a suitable solid waste disposal container for disposal at a MSWL. Animals found back in the woods will be left to decompose, or buried in a shallow hole if odor is a problem.

(4) During normal duty hours, the DLE Pest Management Contractor shall collect dead animals found in the cantonment area, including those located beneath buildings and structures.

(5) During off duty hours, the Directorate of Emergency Services, Military Police shall collect dead animals in the cantonment area.

(6) The DES (phone 3113) or the DLE Wildlife Office (phone 4793) shall collect dead animals outside the cantonment area if necessary.

6.5. RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. DLE will:

(1) Provide compliance guidance and regulatory oversight to the Fort Jackson Community.

(2) Operate the compost and mulch site.

(3) Initiate and monitor the contract for the collection, transportation, and disposal of municipal solid waste generated on Fort Jackson.

b. DRMO will participate in the sale of usable, reusable, and recyclable materials.

c. Commanders, Directors, Supervisors, Licensees, and Tenants will:

(1) Promoting waste reduction and recycling

(2) Ensuring compliance with provisions of this regulation within their unit or activity.

(3) Proper disposal of solid waste.

d. DCA will manage the Fort Jackson Recycling Program.

e. Moncrief Hospital will be responsible for the proper disposal of infectious and medical waste.

CHAPTER 7 HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

7.1. PURPOSE. This chapter provides guidance for the implementation of Federal, state, Army, and Fort Jackson regulations concerning hazardous waste (HW) management.

7.2. REFERENCES.

a. Federal:

- (1) 40 CFR 260-270, Hazardous Waste Management Regulations
- (2) 49 CFR 171-180, Hazardous Materials Regulations
- (3) 29 CFR 1910, Occupational Safety and Health Standards.

b. State:

- (1) R.61-79.260-270, SC Hazardous Waste Management Regulations
- (2) Hazardous Waste Permit

c. Army: AR 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement.

d. Fort Jackson Hazardous Waste Minimization and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

7.3. DEFINITIONS.

a. Hazardous Material (HM). Chemical or other substance that is potentially dangerous to human health and safety or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or otherwise managed.

b. Hazardous Waste (HW). Chemical or other substance, intended for disposal, that meets the regulatory criteria of a listed or characteristic HW as described below:

(1) Listed HW. The Federal and state HW regulations provide four lists of chemicals that are considered HW.

(2) Characteristic HWs have at least one of the following four characteristics:

(a) Ignitability. A waste with a flash point of less than 141 degrees Fahrenheit, such as lacquer thinner or oil-based paint.

(b) Corrosivity. A waste with a pH of 2.0 or less (acid) or greater than 12.5 (caustic), such as battery acid or DS-2 (caustic).

(c) Reactivity. A waste that reacts with water to form an explosive mixture or toxic vapors or is capable of detonation or explosion when irritated or heated, such as chlorine and organic peroxide.

(d) Toxicity. A waste that can cause illness or death when taken into the body, such as lead-based paint or pesticides.

c. Hazardous Waste Minimization (HAZMIN). The reduction of HW that is generated and subsequently treated, stored, or disposed of.

7.4. REQUIREMENTS.

a. Fort Jackson must comply with all applicable Federal, state, and military HAZMIN and HW management laws and regulations and document actions taken to achieve compliance. The EMO maintains the Fort Jackson Hazardous Waste Minimization and Hazardous Waste Management (HWM2) Plan. The HWM2 Plan provides specific guidance to comply with the above-mentioned regulations.

b. General information related to HAZMIN and HW management is as follows:

(1) HW generators are required to minimize, as much as possible, the amount of HW generated using HAZMIN techniques such as source reduction, recycling, and reclamation.

(2) After minimizing the generation of HW as much as possible, the remaining HW that is generated must be managed in accordance with the HWM2 Plan.

c. HW generators are required to:

(1) Identify all HW generated.

(2) Minimize HW generation in accordance with the HAZMIN hierarchy outlined in the HWM2 Plan.

(3) Submit potential HAZMIN projects to the EMO.

- (4) Store, package, label, and transport HW in accordance with the HWM2 Plan.
- (5) Turn-in the HW to DRMO or contract with a permitted HW transporter for transfer to a permitted treatment, storage, or disposal facility.
- (6) Be trained to respond to emergencies, protect the environment, and properly handle and dispose of HW.
- (7) Inspect HW container storage areas weekly and maintain inspection records.
- (8) Maintain training records, inspection records, and other documentation in accordance with the HWM2 Plan.

7.5. RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. Unit Commanders, Directors, Supervisors, Licensees, and Tenants will:

- (1) Ensure that all personnel minimize HW generation whenever possible and feasible in accordance with the HWM2 Plan.
- (2) Ensure that all personnel manage HW in accordance with this regulation and the HWM2 Plan.
- (3) Ensure that all personnel that generate, handle, or manage HW have received the appropriate training and are knowledgeable of the HW management requirements which pertain to their particular activity.

b. ECOs will:

- (1) Assume responsibility for the proper management of HW generated by their unit or activity.
- (2) At least yearly, evaluate all HW generating processes and submit potential HAZMIN projects to the EMO.
- (3) Inspect all HW storage areas at least weekly.
- (4) Maintain records, reports, and other documentation IAW the HWM2 Plan.

c. The EMO will:

- (1) Provide overall coordination of HWM2 program.
- (2) Prepare, update, and monitor compliance with the HWM2 Plan.
- (3) Maintain a HW inventory.
- (4) Assist generating facilities in identifying their HW, and provide for analysis of waste when necessary.
- (5) Consolidate and review data from HAZMIN committee members for input into report requirements.
- (6) Prepare and submit HAZMIN and HW management reports to the regulatory and military agencies.
- (7) Conduct HW Compliance inspections at all generating facilities at Fort Jackson.
- (8) Provide HWM2 training.

d. DLE Logistics Services Division will:

- (1) Monitor installation-wide use of HM to ensure progress in meeting Federal and Army HAZMIN goals and requirements.
- (2) Implement a HAZMIN procurement and inventory control program at each activity.

e. DRMO will:

- (1) Accept responsibility for HW which has been properly identified, contained, and labeled. DRMO is not required to accept the wastes described in paragraph 1-33a (1) of AR 200-1.
- (2) Provide and maintain a HW container storage facility.
- (3) Minimize HW generation at the DRMO and inform EMO of any potential HAZMIN opportunities.
- (4) Contract for HW off-site transportation and disposal pursuant to the requirements of DoD 4160.21-M Chapter XXI and AR 200-1.

- (5) Keep the fire department notified as to the current HW inventory.
- f. DLE, Contract Management Branch will inspect contractor areas for proper management of HW.
- g. Contractors using Fort Jackson's EPA ID No. SC3210020449 will:
 - (1) Properly label, store, transport, and dispose of HW as directed by this regulation and in compliance with local, state, and Federal regulations.
 - (2) Pay for and dispose of HW they generate on Fort Jackson and provide the EMO with a copy of the HW manifest and land ban notification.
- h. Contractors with their own EPA ID number will properly label, store, transport, and dispose of HW in compliance with local, state, and Federal regulations.

CHAPTER 8 UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS

8.1. PURPOSE. This chapter provides guidance for the implementation of Federal, state, Army, and Fort Jackson laws and regulations concerning the proper management of Underground Storage Tanks (USTs). These laws and regulations apply to all USTs containing petroleum products and hazardous chemicals.

8.2. REFERENCES.

- a. Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 USC 6901 et seq.)
- b. Federal Hazardous Waste Management Regulations (40 CFR 280)
- c. State: SC Underground Storage Tanks Control Regulations, R.61-92, Part 280
- d. Army: AR 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement

8.3. DEFINITIONS.

- a. Cathodic protection. A technique to prevent corrosion of an external metal surface (i.e. steel tank).
- b. Free Product. A regulated substance that is present as a non-aqueous phase liquid (not dissolved in water).
- c. Overfill Release. A release to the environment that occurs when a tank is filled beyond its capacity.
- d. Release Detection. Monitoring to determine if a release of a regulated substance has occurred from the UST system into the environment or into the interstitial space between the UST system and its secondary barrier or secondary containment around it.
- e. UST. A UST is a tank or combination of tanks, including associated piping, that stores regulated substances, and whose volume is 10 percent or more below the surface of the ground. The exclusion given to heating oil tanks under Subtitle I is not recognized by Army policy.

8.4. REQUIREMENTS.

- a. Notifications. The proponent for a regulated UST project on Fort Jackson is required to submit notifications to DHEC for the following occurrences:

(1) Installation of new USTs. An "Application for Permit to Install" a UST system must be submitted to DHEC at least one month prior to planned installation date. Tank installation may not commence until DHEC issues a construction permit. An "Application for Permit to Operate" must be submitted to DHEC upon completion of the UST installation. Operation of the new UST system will not commence until Fort Jackson has received a Permit to Operate. New tanks will be installed in accordance with regulations and will be registered with DHEC within 30 days of activation.

(2) UST removal and closure. DHEC must be notified in writing 30 days prior to removal of any regulated UST and again by phone call 48 hours prior to the removal.

(3) Release detection. DHEC must be notified of any suspected or confirmed release within 24 hours of discovery. Suspected release includes incidents of unreconcilable inventory records, unexplained loss of product from the UST system, unexplained presence of water in the tank, or any other incident which might indicate a leaking UST. Units or activities which suspect a UST is leaking should contact the ENRD.

(4) All notifications discussed in this section must be coordinated with the ENRD. A copy of all forms and correspondence required by these regulations must be submitted to the ENRD.

b. Leak Detection Testing. All regulated underground storage tanks will be monitored for leakage by an EPA approved method.

c. UST Closure. Abandoned USTs and USTs permanently taken out of service must be removed from the ground within 12 months. State and Federal regulations allow for abandonment in place, but only if the UST is internally inspected and found to be free of holes/cracks, a site assessment has confirmed there is no soil or groundwater contamination, and the UST is cleaned and filled with an inert material.

d. Contractors will not install USTs for fuel supply sources without approval from ENRD. Aboveground tanks with secondary containment, an impermeable liner, appropriate safety devices, and a roof structure to keep precipitation out of the containment basin will be installed unless otherwise approved by ENRD.

e. The ENRD must be notified of newly discovered UST locations. No tank will be buried or unearthed without prior approval from DLE.

f. USTs will not be used to store hazardous wastes.

8.5. RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. The ENRD will:

- (1) Maintain an inventory of all regulated USTs on post.
- (2) Pay annual permit fees
- (3) As required, arrange for testing of Fort Jackson owned USTs to determine if leaking.
- (4) Monitor removal, replacement, and/or retrofitting projects to ensure regulatory requirements are being met.
- (5) Maintain records of all closure reports, corrective action plans, site investigations, and other documents and reports required by regulations.

b. Unit Commanders, Directors, Supervisors, Licensees, and Tenants with regulated USTs will:

- (1) Maintain accurate inventory leak detection and dispensing records to meet regulatory requirements and to enable detection of leaks.
- (2) Notify ENRD if a tank is suspected to be leaking.

CHAPTER 9 ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE ABATEMENT

9.1. PURPOSE. This chapter provides guidance for compliance with Federal, state, Army, and Fort Jackson noise pollution control and abatement programs. The reasons for controlling noise pollution are to promote an environment free from noise that jeopardizes health and welfare, and to further good relations with the Army's neighbors.

9.2. REFERENCES.

a. Federal

- (1) Quiet Communities Act of 1978
- (2) Noise Control Act of 1972

b. Army

- (1) AR 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement
- (2) AR 95-1
- (3) AR 40-5
- (4) TM 5-803-4
- (5) DA PAM 40-501
- (6) Installation Compatible Use Zone (ICUZ) Study, May 1991
- (7) Fort Jackson Post Range Regulation 350-14

9.3. DEFINITIONS.

- a. Ambient Noise. The all encompassing noise associated with a given environment, usually a composite of sounds from many sources.
- b. Decibel (dB). Unit of measure indicating the sound pressure level of a measured sound.

c. Noise Sources. Common sources of environmental noise produced by military activities that may require some form of noise control, include:

- (1) Vehicles (combat and noncombat) operations and training.
- (2) Weapons firing, explosives and demolition operations and training.
- (3) Aircraft.
- (4) Fixed noise sources (power plants, generators, industrial facilities, carpenter shops, etc.).
- (5) Electrical equipment.
- (6) Construction equipment operations and training.
- (7) Recreational activities.
- (8) All other noise sources that exceed 55 dB measured at a distance of 50 feet from the source.

9.4. REQUIREMENTS.

a. Fort Jackson must comply with applicable Army, Federal, state, and local laws and regulations regarding the control and abatement of environmental noise.

b. Major noise sources will be assessed to ensure there are no adverse impacts on or off the installation. Noise levels will be recorded and compared to established noise standards which include product noise source emission levels that may be produced by specified items of equipment under the authority of the Noise Control Act of 1972. These standards are published in the CFR and include motors, engines, and transportation and construction equipment. Any military equipment or weapons designed for combat use are excluded from the requirements of Section 6 of the Noise Control Act, "Noise Emission Standards for Products Distributed in Commerce". For a complete list of applicable standards, see AR 200-1, Chapter 7.

c. Fort Jackson must assess the environmental impact of noise produced by Army activities and mitigate the noise to the maximum extent practicable.

d. Fort Jackson shall minimize noise impacts by application of operational and administrative control, and land-use planning for siting and design of facilities. Projects will be sited in areas that

are compatible with existing land uses and noise zone levels. The identification of critical noise rating contours at an installation for the purpose of aiding in land-use planning will be a required component of the Installation Master Plan.

e. Noise complaints will be registered with the Post Staff Duty Officer, the PAO, or DPTM. Noise complaints will be investigated according to the procedures documented in the Fort Jackson Post Range Regulation 350-14.

f. The ICUZ Program is required to ensure that adjacent land uses are compatible with a proposed action/project. The Fort Jackson ICUZ Study includes preparation of existing and future noise zone maps, analysis of land-use compatibility problems and solutions, a public involvement plan, and a review of the installation Master Plan to ensure that existing and future facility siting does not create a noise problem. Updates to the ICUZ study will be prepared when significant changes occur or no less than every five years.

9.5. RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. The Fort Jackson EQCC will assume the functions of an ICUZ committee.

b. The ENRD will:

(1) Maintain liaison with appropriate Federal, state, and local noise pollution abatement authorities.

(2) Coordinate the generation of environmental noise contours using mathematical models or computer programs. Assessment models are available for all major Army noise sources from the Center for Health, Promotion and Preventative Medicine (CHPPM). Noise levels from Army activities or facilities should be measured in dB.

c. DPTM will:

(1) Document the noise complaint procedures as outlined in the Fort Jackson Post Range Regulation 350-14, investigate noise complaints, and maintain a log of citizen noise complaints.

(2) Locate range activities that produce high noise levels in locations that will result in the least impact to residential areas, both on and adjacent to the installation.

CHAPTER 10

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

10.1. PURPOSE. To provide a program of natural resources management in unison with the military mission while practicing the principles of multiple use and sustained yield of wildlife, forest products, and other natural resources. The Environmental and Natural Resources Division (ENRD) manages Fort Jackson's natural and cultural resources. In compliance with applicable Federal and state laws, regulations and implementing DoD directives, it is the policy of Fort Jackson to:

- a. Eliminate/minimize degradation of all natural resources including soil, vegetation, wildlife, watersheds, and associated water resources.
- b. Improve and enhance natural resources. Such efforts include, but are not limited to, rehabilitating severely degraded areas, managing wildlife and fisheries, protection of unique natural areas, conservation of threatened and endangered species, and forest management.
- c. Manage and maintain lands to support the military mission.
- d. Conserve and protect native fauna and flora while supporting the military mission.
- e. Protect endangered species and their critical habitat and comply with wetlands laws and regulations.
- f. Improve the quality of life for the Fort Jackson community through management of natural resources for outdoor recreation.
- g. Ensure Fort Jackson complies with all Federal, state, and local laws, policies, and regulations, which apply to natural resources protection and conservation.

10.2. REFERENCES.

- a. Clean Water Act
- b. Endangered Species Act
- c. Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act
- d. South Carolina Stormwater Management and Sediment Reduction Act
- e. AR 200-3, Natural Resources – Land, Forest, and Wildlife Management

- f. FJ Reg 350-14, Post Range Regulation
- g. FJ Reg 405-9, Sale of Small Volumes of Forest Products
- h. TM 5-630, Ground Maintenance and Land Management
- i. TM 5-635, Natural Resources - Outdoor Recreation and Cultural Values
- j. PAM 420-7, Natural Resources - Land, Forest, and Wildlife Management
- k. Sikes Act, 16 USC 670a et seq.

10.3. DEFINITIONS.

- a. Endangered Species Act. A Federal law in place to protect threatened and endangered plant and animal species.
- b. Geographic Information System (GIS). A computer system that analyzes and displays geographic databases.
- c. Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP). A plan that prescribes the multiple use of all natural resources to achieve optimum use and enjoyment while maintaining balanced long-term environmental and esthetic relationships, in concert with training.
- d. Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM). A program designed to integrate the training mission with natural resource protection.
- e. Red-cockaded Woodpecker (RCW). An endangered animal species found on Fort Jackson.
- f. Rough-leaved loosestrife. An endangered plant species found on Fort Jackson.
- g. Smooth coneflower. An endangered plant species found on Fort Jackson.
- h. SC Stormwater and Sediment Reduction Act. A state law which protects water quality from sedimentation.
- i. Threatened and Endangered Species. Plant and animal species that have been determined to be rare and may face possible extinction if not protected.

10.4. REQUIREMENTS.

a. Protection of endangered species on Federal property is mandated by the Endangered Species Act of 1973. Any activity that may adversely affect a Federally listed endangered or threatened species of plant or animal or one that is proposed for listing is prohibited. Threatened and endangered species sites are restricted areas. Federal penalties are severe for violation of regulations dealing with these species. Conservation of state listed species is encouraged.

b. Fort Jackson has two Federally listed endangered plant species. To obtain an up-to-date map of known plant locations, call the Wildlife Office at 751-4793. Rough-leaved loosestrife is reported only in the artillery impact area and does not impact training on the installation. A population of Smooth Coneflower is located near Statue of Liberty Road in the South Carolina Army National Guard (SCARNG) License area.

c. The only known Federally endangered animal is the Red-cockaded Woodpecker (RCW). To obtain an up-to-date map of known RCW clusters contact the Wildlife Office at 751-4793. The RCWs construct nesting cavities in living pine trees and are somewhat sensitive to disturbance. To protect the endangered RCW on Fort Jackson, activities are limited within cluster sites (defined as an aggregate of cavity trees plus a surrounding 200 foot buffer zone).

(1) RCW cluster sites are identifiable by the following means:

(a) Trees at the edge of the 200 foot buffer zone are marked with a single white band and/or with diamond shaped signs indicating that the area within is an endangered species site. Tampering with these markings or signs is prohibited.

(b) Cavity trees are marked with two white bands at approximately breast height. Cavity trees encountered with no buffer zone marked are protected from any form of damage.

(2) Activities prohibited within RCW cluster sites on Fort Jackson are listed in Fort Jackson Range Regulation (FJ Reg 350-14).

(3) Proposed smoke and fogoil operations must be coordinated with Range Control and ENRD.

(4) At BRM Range 19, Heise Pond Recreation Area, Common Skills Test Site, Confidence Course, NBC Range and the Bayonet Assault Course, no pine trees are to be damaged in any way, however, normal operation of these facilities at the current status is authorized. If there are plans to deviate from the normal activities at these locations, the ENRD must be contacted.

(5) This regulation does not prohibit ENRD personnel from using prescribed fire, silviculture treatments, or any other accepted management practice in the performance of their mission.

(6) To minimize the danger of wildfire during adverse climatic conditions such as high wind and drought, DPTM, Range Control will impose restrictions on the types of ammunition, training devices, pyrotechnics, and demolitions that can be used.

(7) Open fires are prohibited on Fort Jackson. Report all fires to Range Control. Smoking is prohibited on the ranges except in designated areas.

(8) Soil excavation, digging or earth moving operations, in support of training, such as construction of fighting positions, field latrines, parapets, etc., require prior approval from the ENRD and Range Control. Areas where approved earthmoving operations, to include the digging of fighting positions, have taken place shall be restored to original or better condition after the operation is completed. See FJ regulation 350-14 for further guidance. Range Control must be contacted to inspect restored sites before the unit will be released from the field.

(9) Any deviation from the normal training activity requires prior approval by the ENRD.

(10) All archaeological/historical artifacts that are discovered will be reported to the ENRD or Range Control in accordance with Chapter 11 of this regulation.

(11) Fording of streams by vehicles will not be allowed. Existing culverts and bridged crossings will be used. Measures will be taken to minimize contamination of streams caused by wheeled or tracked vehicles.

(12) Areas subject to or showing signs of erosion shall be avoided during training exercises, especially by heavy equipment and tracked vehicles. These areas should be reported to the ENRD so they can be rehabilitated. No digging or land contouring is allowed in these areas.

(13) Ranges and training areas will be thoroughly policed after each use. To minimize soil erosion, raking of leaves and pine straw is prohibited on ranges except in areas that have established grass or around ammunition points and firing lines.

(14) Movement into off-limits areas is strictly prohibited.

(15) Trees will not be cut or pushed down in any area of the installation without authorization from the PSED. Pine trees shall not be disturbed. All pines are protected, no matter the size. To cut trees for training use, submit the Record of Environmental Review form in accordance with Chapter 2. The only type of foliage approved for use as camouflage is scrub oak.

(16) Wetland areas are off-limits to maneuver training. Washing vehicles in any open body of water is prohibited. Wash vehicles only at designated wash racks. No dirt, rock or other fill material shall be placed in streams, swamps, rivers, creeks, bogs, or other wetlands without a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (CoE). Contact the ENRD for additional information.

(17) Vehicles must remain on designated roads and trails. Cross country movement of tracked and wheeled vehicles is prohibited, except in the Leesburg Training Site's Free Maneuver Area. All tracked vehicles are prohibited from travel on hard surface roads and road shoulders. travel faster than 45 miles per hour (mph) on hard surface roads or 30 mph on dirt roads. See FJ regulation 350-14 for further guidance. No tactical vehicle will travel faster than 45 miles per hour (mph) on hard surface roads or 30 mph on dirt roads. Neutral steer turns are prohibited.

(18) Training is restricted in any of the designated natural areas on the installation. Units should coordinate all training activities with Range Control to determine the location of each of the natural areas to ensure that no impact occurs to these areas as a result of training.

(19) Unnecessary destruction of trees, shrubs, and grasses is prohibited.

(20) Firewood and pinestraw sales program. A limited amount of firewood and pinestraw may be available by permit through a "harvest your own" program administered by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (CoE), Savannah District, Forest Resources Office. Regulations for this program are covered in FJ regulation 405-9. Contact the Forestry Office at 4-4622 for more information.

(21) Forest lands are managed to maintain a healthy forest and meet the long term training mission, and endangered species requirements. Details of this program are outlined in the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP).

10.5. RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. The ENRD will:

(1) Manage natural resources through the INRMP.

(2) Maintain a professional staff with expertise to manage the available natural resources.

(3) Implement provisions of the Endangered Species Act; the Clean Water Act (CWA) as it relates to wetlands, floodplains, soil erosion and non-point source (NPS) water pollution; NEPA; the Sikes Act; and other appropriate Federal and state environmental laws and regulations pertaining to natural resources management.

b. The DPTM will:

(1) Implement and enforce Chapter 7 of FJ Reg 350-14, and applicable provisions of the INRMP.

(2) Provide access to ranges and training areas to accomplish the natural and cultural resources management mission.

(3) Adjust training schedules to accommodate training area rehabilitation.

(4) Ensure that all provisions in place to minimize the destruction of natural resources on training lands are strictly enforced.

CHAPTER 11 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

11.1. PURPOSE. This chapter provides guidance for implementation of AR 200-4 concerning policies, responsibilities, and procedures for preservation of the cultural environment at Fort Jackson.

11.2. REFERENCES.

a. Federal

- (1) Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), 16 U.S.C. 470aa-470ll
- (2) National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 16 U.S.C. 470-470w
- (3) Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3001-3013
- (4) American Indian Religious Freedom Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 1996-1996a
- (5) Antiquities Act of 1906, 16 U.S.C. 431-433
- (6) Archeological and Historic Preservation Act, 16 U.S.C. 469-469c
- (7) Archeological Resources Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties, 36 CFR Part 800

b. Army

- (1) AR 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement
- (2) AR 200-4, Cultural Resource Management
- (3) TM 5-801-1, Historic Preservation; Administrative Procedures
- (4) TM 5-801-2, Historic Preservation; Maintenance Procedures

11.3. DEFINITIONS.

- a. Archaeological site. A place that contributes by its material remains to the study of the past (e.g. building foundation posts, camp site, etc.).

b. Eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Properties that have been determined as such by the Secretary of the Interior, and all properties that meet National Register listing criteria.

c. Historic Property. Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register. This term includes, for the purposes of this regulation, artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties.

d. Mitigation. Recovering and recording data from historic properties that may be destroyed or substantially altered.

e. National Register of Historic Places (National Register). A record of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects significant in national, state or local history, architecture, archaeology and culture. The list is maintained by the Department of Interior, National Park Service.

f. State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The organization responsible for administering the National Register program for each respective state.

11.4. REQUIREMENTS.

a. Standards. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects (36 CFR Part 68), Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines (Federal Register 48:190), and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings will guide all historic preservation programs. In addition, the preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, and maintenance of historic properties will be accomplished according to the standards and procedures established in TM 5-801-1, Historic Preservation; TM 5-801-2, Historic Preservation - Technical Procedures.

b. Utilization of Historic Properties.

(1) Original Use. Whenever possible, historic structures are to be used for the purpose for which the building was originally intended.

(2) Adaptive Use. When the above is not practical, historic structures should be put to use consistent with the military mission and requiring the least modification to structural components. Minor modification, especially of a temporary nature, is preferable to leaving historic structures vacant. If major or permanent modification is required, the Section 106 Review process will be initiated during the design phases of the project.

(3) Vacant Structures. Historic structures to be left vacant or to be used for storage will be examined by ENRD personnel not less than annually for signs of damage or deterioration. Maintenance and repair of vacant, historic buildings will be on the same priority basis as occupied structures.

(4) Grounds. The land area around historic structures is usually protected. Grounds within historic areas will not be disturbed without first contacting the ENRD. Historic property will be maintained to the same degree as similarly situated improved grounds.

(5) Public Access. When consistent with the military mission, historic properties, except private quarters, will be open to the public. Visitors must be accompanied by a representative of the ENRD.

c. Archaeological Sites and Artifacts.

(1) ENRD is responsible for administering laws and regulations related to the protection of archaeological resources at Fort Jackson. ARPA, as amended, provides standards and procedures to be followed by all Federal land managers in providing protection for archaeological resources on public lands. Uniform regulations for implementing ARPA are also found in regulations 32 CFR Part 229.

(2) Federal law prohibits the removal of artifacts from Federal property. No person may excavate, remove, damage, or otherwise alter or deface any archaeological resource located on the Fort Jackson Military Reservation unless such activity is pursuant to a permit issued under ARPA. The use of metal detectors for other than official purposes is prohibited.

(3) Known archaeological sites are to be avoided during conduct of military training. Commanders should contact the ENRD prior to undertaking training activities to determine whether archaeological sites may be located in a proposed training area. To obtain an up-to-date map of archaeological sites, units are to contact Range Control at 751-7171. Archaeological sites are off limits to fixed training, such as bivouacking or digging any type of fighting emplacement, and surface-disturbing vehicular traffic. Archaeological sites are marked with white aluminum signs with red lettering stating "RESTRICTED AREA". Small black lettering on the same sign states "Any digging, excavating, removing, altering, or otherwise disturbing or damaging the area within a 50 meter radius of this sign is illegal". In accordance with Section 9 of the ARPA, information concerning the nature and location of any archaeological sites will not be released to the public without prior approval from the ENRD. Individuals finding cultural resources (arrowheads, bones, etc.) on Fort Jackson should immediately contact the ENRD.

d. Proposed actions by trainers and others on military lands must be reviewed by ENRD for potential impacts to cultural resources in accordance with Chapter 2. If this review reveals the

possibility of an effect on a historic property, the determination, and any mitigation that may be needed, will be coordinated with the SHPO and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Procedures required by Section 106 of the NHPA and detailed in Federal Regulation 36 CFR 800 will be followed by the ENRD.

e. Archaeological Investigation Permits. Archaeological investigations may be conducted through procedures outlined in ARPA and its implementing regulations. Only qualified archaeological personnel who provide evidence of access to an adequate curatorial facility are eligible for such permits.

11.5. RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. The ENRD will:

- (1) Identify, document, evaluate, and protect all historic properties on Fort Jackson.
- (2) Implement the provisions of the NHPA of 1966, as amended.
- (3) Administer historic property in a spirit of trusteeship and stewardship for future generations, and budget for programs necessary to preserve, restore, or rehabilitate them.
- (4) Preserve, restore, or mitigate all historic properties and objects of archaeological, historical, architectural, or cultural significance consistent with specialized maintenance practices, as outlined in TM 5-801-2.
- (5) Develop an Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) for management of the installation's cultural resources.
- (6) Include historic structures and archaeological sites on the installation master plan.
- (7) Assess all installation activities to minimize, eliminate, or mitigate adverse impact on historic property.
- (8) Identify structures or sites that may be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, program maintenance and repair, and prevent inadvertent destruction of such sites or properties.
- (9) Nominate historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places.
- (10) Coordinate with the SHPO as required when proposed actions have any effect on a National Register eligible or potentially eligible property.

(11) Adapt for use those structures of historic significance that are no longer required for their intended function, while preserving the structural integrity to the maximum extent possible. If disposal is the most practical alternative, follow the proper Section 106 procedure, coordinating with the SHPO and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to mitigate the action.

(12) Provide for curation of all artifacts collected during cultural resource investigations.

(13) Ensure the Military Police are familiar with the laws and regulations which protect historical and cultural resources, and the applicable civil and criminal penalties.

(14) Incorporate cultural resources management into the INRMP.

b. Commanders, Directors, Supervisors, Licensees, and Tenants will ensure that all personnel are aware that no alteration or disturbance of any type is to be made to any historic property without first contacting the ENRD. This is accomplished by ensuring that appropriate environmental review of projects is completed in the planning stages of all projects in accordance with chapter 2 of this regulation. This includes all military projects such as new bivouacking sites, new ranges, or other ground disturbing activity.

12.1. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS (MIR). This publication requires no MIR.

(IMSE-JAC-LGE/6853)

FOR THE COMMANDER:

OFFICIAL:

/signed/
LEVI R. MARTIN, JR.
COL, GS
Chief of Staff

/signed/
PATRICIA KELLY-JOHNSON
Records Management

2 Appendixes:
A-List of Acronyms
B-Record of Environmental Consideration (REC)

DISTRIBUTION:
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APPENDIX A

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAFES	Army, Air Force Exchange Service
AHERA	Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act
AR	Army Regulation
ARCOM	Army Reserve Command
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
BMP	Best Management Practices
CAA	Clean Air Act
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbons
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHPPM	Center for Health, Promotion and Preventative Medicine
CoE	Corps of Engineers
CS	Chief of Staff
CSM	Command Sergeant Major
CWA	Clean Water Act
CX	Categorical Exclusion
DA	Department of the Army
dB	Decibel
DECA	Defense Commissary Agency
DENTAC	Dental Activity
DHEC	South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
DNL	Day-night Level
DOC	Directorate of Contracting
DoD	Department of Defense
DOIM	Directorate of Information Management
DLE	Directorate of Logistics and Engineering
DHR	Directorate of Human Resources
DPTM	Directorate of Plans, Training, and Mobilization
DRM	Directorate of Resource Management - Garrison
DRM	Directorate of Resource Management - Mission
DRMO	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office
DES	Directorate of Emergency Services
EA	Environmental Assessment
ECAS	Environmental Compliance Assessment System
ECO	Environmental Compliance Officer
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement

EMO	Environmental Management Office
ENRD	Environmental and Natural Resources Division
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EQCC	Environmental Quality Control Committee
EQR	Environmental Quality Report
FFCA	Federal Facility Compliance Act
FJ	Fort Jackson
FMS	Facilities Maintenance Services Division
FNSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
GIS	Geographic Information System
HAZMIN	Hazardous Waste Minimization
HCFC	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons
HM	Hazardous Material
HPP	Historic Preservation Plan
HW	Hazardous Waste
HWM2	Hazardous Waste Minimization & Hazardous Waste Management Plan
ICUZ	Installation Compatible Use Zone
INRMP	Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan
ISCP	Installation Spill Contingency Plan
ITAM	Integrated Training Area Management
MCA	Military Construction Activities
MEDDAC	Medical Department Activity
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
MSWL	Municipal Solid Waste Landfill
MTS	McCrary Training Site
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOV	Notice of Violation
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS	Non-Point Source
NRCC	Natural Resources Conservation Committee
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NZ	Noise Zone
PAO	Public Affairs Office
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

PAS	Preliminary Assessment Screening
POC	Point of Contact
POL	Petroleum, Oil & Lubricants
RCW	Red-Cockaded Woodpecker
REC	Record of Environmental Consideration
ROD	Record of Decision
ROTC	Reserve Officers Training Corps
RSC	Regional Support Command (Army Reserve)
SC	South Carolina
SCARNG	South Carolina Army National Guard
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SJA	Staff Judge Advocate
SOP	Standing Operating Procedures
TRADOC	Training and Doctrine Command
TSG	The Surgeon General
UCMJ	Uniform Code of Military Justice
USAR	United States Army Reserve
USMC	United States Marine Corps
UST	Underground Storage Tanks
VB	Victory Brigade

APPENDIX B

Date Received: _____

Project #: _____

RECORD OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATION (REC)

Directorate of Logistics and Engineering, Environmental and Natural Resources Division (ENRD)

1. Project Title: _____
2. Brief description of Project: _____

3. Proponent: _____
4. Name, address, and phone number of proponent POC: _____
5. Current land use of project site: _____
6. Will there be any soil disturbance or fill material required? Yes _____ No _____
7. If yes, how many acres will be disturbed or filled (to the nearest 1/4 acre)? _____
8. Will there be any tree removal or pruning? Yes _____ No _____
9. If yes, how many trees will be removed? _____ How many will be pruned? _____
10. Provide 3 copies of a general map of the project area that shows the location relative to a prominent landmark such as a road or building.
11. If trees are to be removed or pruned, provide 3 copies of a site specific map denoting the affected area and specifying the dimensions of the area of removal or pruning.
12. Approximate date when proposed action/project will be initiated: (month/year) _____
13. Anticipated completion date and/or duration of proposed action: (month/year) _____
14. Approval of REC required by date: (month/year) _____

PROPONENT SIGNATURE: _____ Date: _____

Three copies of completed REC and 3 copies of each map must be submitted.

If you have any questions, please call the Environmental and Natural Resources Division, 751-5011

===== TO BE COMPLETED BY THE ENRD =====

15. Reason for using Record of Environmental Consideration (choose one):
 - a. The proposed project is adequately covered in an EA/EIS entitled _____ and dated _____. The EA/EIS may be reviewed at _____.
 - OR
 - b. The proposed project is categorically excluded under the provisions of CX _____, AR 200-2, Appendix A, because _____

16. Project Approved by DPTM: Yes ___ No ___ N/A ___ Signature _____ Date _____

17. Signature: _____ Date: _____

National Environmental Policy Act Coordinator, Environmental Management Office

18. Concurrence: _____ Date: _____

Team Leader, Environmental Management Office

19. Needs to be reviewed by: WO _____ FO _____ EMO _____ Review suspense date: _____

Instructions for completing the Record of Environmental Consideration (REC) Form

Items 1 & 2. Provide a title for the proposed project that clearly defines the project and a brief description and scope of the project.

Items 3 & 4. Provide the name of the proponent and a POC. Provide the address and telephone number of the POC.

Item 5. Provide a brief description of the current land use. Example: the project will be located directly behind the 4th BDE Training HQ; half of the area is open space and is mowed every two weeks, the other half is forested.

Items 6 through 9. The questions regarding soil disturbance and tree removal are required to determine impacts to environmentally sensitive areas, plants, and animals.

Item 10. Provide a Fort Jackson general location map that clearly shows the location of the project relative to a major street or other significant landmark.

Item 11. If the response to items 6 through 9 indicate that there will be soil disturbance, fill, or tree removal then provide a detailed map showing the specific location of the project including the limits of disturbance. Specific measurements should be included for the boundary of the area to be disturbed.

Items 12 & 13. These dates are required so that the ENRD can prioritize REC reviews and provide all proponents a timely response. The ENRD normally needs a minimum of three weeks to complete the environmental review process.

Item 14. Indicate the date by which the proponent needs the completed environmental review.

The REC must be signed by the S-4 or person responsible for the proposed action/project.

The remaining portion of the REC form will be completed by ENRD personnel.

Environmental Assessment (EA) Outline

1. Purpose and Need. Clearly state the purpose of the proposed action and why it is needed.
2. Proposed action/project. Specifically state what is involved in the proposed action and identify the location and pertinent resources.
3. Alternative actions. Describe reasonable alternatives, including the "no-action" alternative.
4. Affected environment (baseline conditions). Describe the current environmental conditions of the proposed action area. Include only those environmental parameters that will be impacted. Examples of environmental parameters are:

climate	vegetation	topography	wetlands	safety
geology	floodplains	cultural resources	recreation	utility services
land use	air resources	hazardous waste	noise	water resources
solid waste	fish and wildlife	soils	threatened/endangered species	

5. Environmental consequences of the proposed action/project and the alternatives. Identify and assess the effect that the proposed action and its alternatives will have on environmental parameters and what will be done to minimize these impacts.

(a) discuss direct and indirect impacts of the proposed action. Include beneficial and detrimental impacts.

(b) discuss measures which can be implemented to reduce adverse impacts. Indicate whether such measures will reduce a significant impact to a level of insignificance.

(c) identify probable adverse impacts that cannot be avoided.

(d) identify beneficial short-term environmental impacts which may result in adverse long-term impacts and vice versa.

(e) identify irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources that could not be recovered if the proposed action were to be implemented.

(f) include statements addressing Executive Order 12898, Environmental Justice, and Executive Order 13045, Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks.

6. Conclusion, or finding, of significant impacts. Provide a clear statement regarding whether or not the described impacts are significant and which alternative is the environmentally preferred alternative. If the EA will lead to a NOI, the EA conclusion should state that an EIS will be prepared. Otherwise, the EA conclusion should state that a FNSI will be prepared.

7. Listing of agencies and persons consulted.